

**MCCRACKEN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Aesculus pavia</i> Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 1998); rich damp woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> PRAIRIES AND OPEN DRY OR UPLAND WOODS; SANDHILLS.	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex hystericina</i> SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SWAMPS AND SLOUGHS; ALSO ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970).	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> RIVER SWAMPS AND SLOUGH MARGINS.	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	2	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Hydrolea ovata</i> Swamps and wet woods.	Ovate Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Hydrolea uniflora</i> SWAMPY WOODLANDS, POND AND SLOUGH MARGINS, WET DITCHES.	One-flower Fiddleleaf	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Hypericum adpressum</i> MARSHES, SHORES, WET MEADOWS, SWALES AND DITCHES.	Creeping St. John's-wort	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i> Dry hillside, woodland.	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Melanthra nivea</i> FLOODPLAINS AND SANDY WOODS INCLUDING DISTURBED OPENINGS.	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Monarda punctata</i> DRY SANDY SOILS ON OR NEAR THE COASTAL PLAIN, WEEDY IN SOME AREAS.	Spotted Bee-balm	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes aspera</i> Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Vascular Plants	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Gastropods	<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i> CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFEROID" VEGETATION.	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Gastropods	<i>Lithasia verrucosa</i> OBSERVATIONS ON THE HABITAT INCLUDE SPECIMENS TAKEN FROM RECENTLY EXPOSED BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (HAAG AND PALMER-BALL, PERS COMM).	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i> GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALIEE 1967).	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	2	2	1	0	0

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McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
		LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).								
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	4	2	1	0	0
		USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).								
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	3	4	1	0	0
		Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AL. 1982).								
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	1	0	1	0
		Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).								
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Potamilus purpuratus</i>	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987). It occurred less commonly in a dredged area on mud flats or sand bars.								
McCracken	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	1	2	1	0	0
		SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
McCracken	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarellus puer</i>	Swamp Dwarf Crayfish	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
		CYPRESS SWAMPS, STREAMS, AND LOWLANDS (DRAINED WETLANDS) ON THE MISSISSIPPI ALLUVIAL PLAIN, USUALLY AMONG LIVING OR DEAD VEGETATION (PAGE 1985).								
McCracken	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes lancifer</i>	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		OXBOW LAKES AND STREAMS ON THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985), WHERE IT LIVES AMONG ORGANIC DEBRIS, USUALLY NEAR BALD CYPRESS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984).								
McCracken	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes palmeri palmeri</i>	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		SWIFT, DEBRIS-FILLED RIFFLES OVER MIXED SAND, MUD, AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984)								
McCracken	Insects	<i>Euphyes dukesi</i>	Dukes' Skipper	S /	G3 / S1	3	0	0	1	0
		Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (<i>Carex lacustris</i> and <i>C. hyalinolepis</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on <i>Carex walteriana</i> (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
McCracken	Insects	<i>Papaipema sp. 5</i>	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.								
McCracken	Insects	<i>Satyrrium favonius ontario</i>	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		<i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		LAKES AND LARGE RIVERS WITH A FIRM SAND/GRAVEL BOTTOM (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								

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McCracken	Fishes	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i>	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE SLUGGISH STREAMS, OXBOWS, AND WETLANDS WHERE THE BOTTOM IS SOFT AND AQUATIC VEGETATION ABOUNDS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
		Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
		RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
		Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
		OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Lota lota</i>	Burbot	S /	G5 / SU	1	0	0	0	0
		KENTUCKY SPECIMENS GENERALLY COME FROM MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE RIVERS. IN THE NORTH, THEY INHABIT COOL, LARGE, AND DEEP RIVERS AND LAKES (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SCOTT AND CROSSMAN 1973, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
		SCHOOLING SURFACE FISH THAT OCCURS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Notropis maculatus</i>	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
		Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
		LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
McCracken	Fishes	<i>Umbra limi</i>	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		RESTRICTED TO DENSE BEDS OF SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION OR ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES IN SPRING-FED WETLANDS, DITCHES, AND THE MARGINS OF LOWLAND LAKES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
McCracken	Amphibians	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
		FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.								
McCracken	Amphibians	<i>Rana areolata circulosa</i>	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	19	5	1	0	0
		BREEDS IN PONDS IN FARMLAND AND EDGE. REMAINS UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS IN MOIST GRASSLANDS AND MEADOWS.								
McCracken	Reptiles	<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i>	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.								
McCracken	Reptiles	<i>Farancia abacura reinwardtii</i>	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Wooded swamps, sloughs.								

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McCracken	Reptiles	<i>Macrolemys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	1
		FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, BACKWATER AREAS OF LARGER RIVERS, IMPOUNDMENTS. SEEMS TO PREFER MUDDY SUBSTRATE WITH DARK RETREATS INCLUDING MUSKAT AND BEAVER DENS, LOGS, OR SHELTERING VEGETATION.								
McCracken	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
		TALL FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, PRAIRIE, SEMIARID RANGELAND, SHELTERBELTS, WOODED AREAS BORDERING LAKES AND STREAMS IN MORE OPEN REGIONS, SCRUBBY OAKS AND MESQUITE.								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3 S4N	0	1	0	0	0
		STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM01NA).								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
		Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								
McCracken	Breeding Birds	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	1	1	0	0	0
		DENSE BRUSH, MESQUITE, STREAMSIDE THICKETS, AND SCRUB OAK, IN ARID REGIONS BUT OFTEN NEAR WATER (B83COM01NA); MOIST WOODLAND, BOTTONLANDS, WOODLAND EDGE, SCATTERED COVER AND HEDGEROWS IN CULTIVATED AREAS. OPEN WOODLAND, BRUSH IN WINT.								
McCracken	Mammals	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.								
McCracken	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
McCracken	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
		THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.								
McCracken	Communities	<i>Floodplain ridge/terrace forest</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
McCracken	Communities	<i>Wet prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0